# JEHU AND ELISHA

Warrior and Prophet Share in the Ful-fillment of the Divine Plan.

BYWAY" PREACHER

Scripture Authority-2 Kings, chap-

#### 0.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000 SERMONETTE.

Elisha, in the anointing of Jehu, carried out the commission which had been given to Elijah over 20 years before. Thus are we reminded that God's plans extend beyond the life-span of any one man, and we also find illustration of the words of Jesus: "I sent you to reap that whereon ve bestowed no labor! other men labored. and ye are entered into their labors." Paul was conocloss of how the Divine transcended the human when he wrote to the believers at Corinth: "I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the inarease. So then neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth; but God that givetn the increase."

God reveals his plans only to those of his servants who in faith and patience can wait God's time of fulfillment.

The wicked house of Ahab, and that wickedest of wicked women, Jezepel, the wife of Ahab, must have been a grievous trial to the prophet Elisha. it must have taken a vast amount of the grace of God and of faith to have waited through those long years for the coming of the righteous judgment of God upon such wickedness. How often perhaps during those years the impatient impulse must have seized Elisha to go to Jehu and tell him of God's plan for him, so that it would haston his efforts to neize the kingdom. But as often would come the consciousness that man must wait the fullness of God's time, and that to attempt to force the hand of God, as one might say, would be to invite not only fail ure, but shame and dishonor, No, the prophet must patiently bide God's time. He must wait through the years and slowly but surely see the wickedness of the house of Ahab come to its full fruition. Persecution, trial, famine and the pestilence of war must be endured. With the Paalmist, Elisha could say: "I had fainted, unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the llying." But at last-there is always an at last with the Lord -the time comes when God speaks and the prophet acts. Then is that fulfilled concerning which God had spoken so many. many years before, and the warrior Jehu who so unconsciously had been growing and developing through the years to fit into God's plans, suddenly flashes forth as the avenging hand of God's judgment upon the c

Jehu showed a commendable zeal in behalf of moral and religious reform in Israel, but in his personal life and conduct he fell short of the measure of God's desire for him, as does many another modern day reformer. It is recorded of Jehu that notwithstanding his courageous and energetic crusade against the great evils that were cursing the land of Israel, he "look no heed to walk in the law of the Lord God of Israel, with all his heart." It is a great thing to be identified with a great reform, but how sad at the last to be shut out from fellowship with the God whom position and ability has enabled one to serve.

wicked.

#### THE STORY.

T HE prophet Elisha returned from Rargoth-Gilend disappointed and perplexed. He had gone thither under the confident expectation of anointing Jehn king over Israel, but no word had come from God directing such action. He had waited impatiently for several days looking for Divine light and leading, but no Divine message came, and at last he had returned home, as we have said, disappointed

and deeply perplexed. Years before when Elljah was about to be taken from him into heaven he had laid the solemn charge upon him to anoint Jehn king over Israel, telling him how the Lord had spoken to him in the mountain and had told him that Jehu was to become king in the room of Abab.

At that time Jehu was a mere youth ginning his career in the army-and cutta on account of damp walls, espe-Elijah had understoe that the time cially in the rainy season of the year. had not arrived to an ...t Jehu. When To remedy this it is proposed to use King Ahab had been killed in the a new kind of damp-proof paper, made battle with the kin; of Syria, the of "raw copper," and varying in thickprophet Elijah had not been surprised ness from 0.0012 of an inch to 0.006 Ahaziah had come to the throne, not- worked into all sorts of patterns. It withstanding the fact that the young is claimed to be insect-proof and damp-

great ability. Elijah had felt that the time had not yet come when the word of the Lord was to be fulfilled by the ancinting of Jehu.

But when the wicked, iniquitous reign of two years had ended in the ignominious death of Abuziah as the result of his fall during a drunken revelry, and Joram, another son of Ahab, had come to the throne without any apparent opposition, Elijah had indeed een disappointed.

It was then that he had spoken to Elisha of the commission God had laid upon him to anoint Jehu king over Israel and only a few short weeks after that he had been snatched Attack and Defense for Face and from earth to heaven. And ever since that hour Elisha had been watching intently the course of events in Israel, conscious of the solemn responsibility which Elijah had placed upon him of fulfilling the commission to anoint Jehu king over Israel. But as he had waited through the years there had come no word or sign from God, and his spirft was sore vexed by the delay. Then had come the war with Syria, and the well-nigh mortal wounding of King Joram. Then Elisha had said:

"Now is the time come when Jehu shall be anointed king over Israel, and the judgment of God will fall upon the wicked house of Ahab."

In obedience to this conviction, Elisha had hastened to Ramoth-Gliend and was there when Jehn and the other captains of Israel's army returned. Day after day he had waited, momentarily expecting the death of King Joram, and the arrival of the auspicious moment when God's word would come to him to anoint Jehu But Joram, to the surprise of everyone, grew stronger and was finally able to go to Jezreel to regain his full health and vicer, and at last, as we have said, Elisha had left Ramoth-Gliead for home, disappointed and perplexed.

Then what a struggle ensued in the heart of the prophet. Impatience and doubt strove for the mastery, and feveriably the prophet watched events at Jezreel and at Ramoth-Gilead. The reports from the former place were that Joram was fast recovering from his wounds, and the fact that Abaziah, king of Judah, went down to Jegreel to visit Joram indicated a continuation of the alliance between the two kings which would strengthen the hands of Booth.

Klug Joram at Jezreel also received reports from Ramoth-Gilend which were favorable; his captains to all outward appearances remaining loyal to him. In fact they had sent repeated messages to the king wishing him a full recovery and a speedy return to Rame th-Gilead. True, there was smoltering in the breast of each captain of the king's hosts the fires of disovalty, but each was fearful to show his band and be the first to take the sten of revolt. And while each professed loyalty to the king and sent messages to the king at Jezreel, each was watching for the opportunity which would give him the balance of

Thus matters stood when Elisha and visited Ramoth-Gliead with the burlen of desire to fulfill his commission, but as he had waited there had come no word from God and at last he had departed from Ramoth-Gilend.

And what of John during these days? While he hint had ever come to him of the Divine word which had been spoken concerning him there had grown up within him an irresistible. ambition to rule over the nation.

"But," said he to himself, for he dared not trust his canfidences to any man, "if this thing is to be it must he because God is in it, and I must wait for him to open up the way. I know the wickedness of the house of Ahab and I know the judgments which God has spoken against them by the mouth of his prophet."

The presence of the prophet in Ramoth-Gilead had filled him full of expectancy, but when news was brought hirs that Elisha had finally left and gone to his own city his hopes were dashed to the ground, and he summoned the other captains that they might plan for the return of the king, for," sald he, "the king is making good recovery and Abaziah, king of Judah, hath gone to visit him at Jez-

reel. "We are with thee in this thing, they all exclaimed with one accord, when they had come together. But scarce had they begun their meeting when there burst abruptly into their midst a young man of most unusual appearance, his manner and dress betokening that he belonged to the sons of the prophets. Every eye was fixed upon him, as he exclaimed;

"I have an errand to thee, O captain.

Jehu felt the hot blood rush to his head as he suddenly realized that his call had come, but he managed to blurt

"Unto which of us all, seeing we be all captains of the king's hosts."

"To thee, O captain." And he went with him, and when he returned the consciousness that the anointing oil from God was upon him made him bold to execute all that it was God's purpose should be brought

### New Material for Walls.

Much complaint has always been -promising, to be sure, but only be- made by occupants of houses in Calor disappointed when Ahab's son It is said to be capable of being warrior Jehu had returned from the proof, and can go six or seven years

## EXPERT ILLUSTRATES VITAL BOXING POINTS

TO DELIVER "SWING," "HOOK" AND ""JOLT," AS TOLD BY TERHUNE.

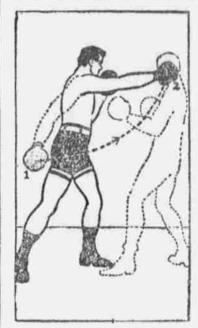
#### WIDE SWEEP NEEDS CARE

Body Blows-Some Good Fighters Never Use Slugging Methods-Blows Must Have Weight.

BY ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE. (Athletic Expert of New York Evening World; author of "Muscle

Building," etc.] (Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Now let us try a right swing. When your opponent leads for your face move your head to the left, and at the same time swing the right arm, keeping the palm turned out and the back of the hand toward your opponent.

The swing, carrying as it does, the cumulative weight and force of arm



The "Swing."

and body and gathering extra momentum from the long distance it travels Is far more powerful than the straightarm blow, but ton the same principle of a straight line being the shortest distance between two points), it is also a much slower blow. If your sparring partner led a straight blow for your face at precisely the same instant that you swung for his face, and if neither of you moved the head, his blow would land before yours. For that reason, the swing should always be used as a counter and not as a lead. Your antagonist lends for you with a straight blow. You block or duck his blow and counter with a swing. In such a case your swing stands a good chance of landing on him. But if you awing for him before he leads, he will have time to send in a straight blow, and to block or avoid your swing. There is another and still more cogent reason why you should only use the swing as a counter. When you swing you leave one side of your body and face practically unguarded. Hence it is necessary to refrain from swinging until your opponent has other work to attend to, which will render him unable to take advantage of the opening Let him lead, therefore, before you awing. This is worth remembering.

To swing for the body, use the same method as in swinging for the head, except, of course, that the "circle" you describe takes a slightly downward instead of upward curve. Swing for the heart with the right, for the wind with the left. When swinging for the kidneys, cross the small of the back (a blow that should never be employed in a friendly bout between beginners), use your right, as the other man will be standing with his left side slightly forward, and the small of the back will be more exposed and more easily reached from that

A swing for the face is guarded by raising the right or left hand (according to which side the swing comes from), so that the arm from fist to elbow is perpendicular (hand uppermost, of course), the glove to one side of the head being at about the height of the ear. Or, if you prefer, you can



The "Hook."

usually guard a swing that is not too swift or too heavy by the same means with which you would guard a straight blow. Guard a body swing by catching It glancing on the forearm and throwing the blow forward, or by catching to develop at leisure. This is why M. ft on the palm of your glove and Tucci, the new nuncio at Brussels, who battle with a glorious record for valor, without being cleaned. It is used in knocking it outward. If possible, was magnificently bearded at Constanand had proved himself a leader of the same way as wall paper. when you see a swing coming step thoughe, will be smooth fixed at Brusback out of reach and be ready to at. sels.-L'Independance Belge.

tack your antagonist before he can recover his balance. Or else step in too close for the blow to harm you.

In delivering a swing never strike so hard that (if your opponent steps back and does not stop the blow) you will lose your balance. Never, in starting to swing, drop the hand below the level of the hips. (In no maneuver in boxing, by the way, should the gloves drop below the level of the

I have seen Tom Sharkey, who was one of the heaviest hitters among the nugilists of his day, start a swing from behind his back (instead of at his side) and send the blow around with such terrific force that, missing his man (who jumped back out of reach) he whirled half-way about and fell with a crash to the ground, merely through the impetus of his own blow. That is not boxing. It is not even clever slugging. It is blind brute force. Many a man on whom Sharkey chanced to land such swings went "down and out" from the fearful impact. But many more puglists easily avoided Sharkey's wild swing and buillike rushes, and ere the aggressor could recover himself landed a succession of lightning like blows on his face and body and "got away" unscathed.

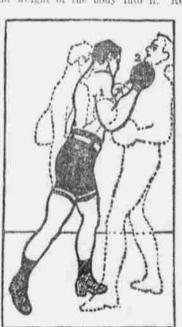
Terry McGovern, who was the typical "whirlwind fighter," said to me

"I never swing. It leaves a man too open. The chances against its success are too big. I use hooks, but not swings."

The "hook" is merely a short-arm swing. It used to be called a "halfhook" or "balf-swing." In a hook the arm is not lowered or drawn back, but comes around toward the objective face or body, with forearm and upper arm about at right angles to each other. The arm thus in shape and motion is not unlike a grass hook or sickle.

Bring shoulder and weight of body around when "hooking," as in a swing. Guard a hook as a swing is guarded. The hook, like the swing, may be delivered with either hand and for the face or for the body.

You are not nearly as much exposed, however, when you send in a hook, as at least part of the arm you are emplaying is always in front of your body. The blow, too, traveling a much shorter distance than does the swing, is much quicker. It is of use only at comparatively close quarters, not having the same reach as does the swing, nor requiring in every circumstance to be used merely as a conster. In both books and swings everything depends on the speed and accuracy of the blow and on the power of putting the force and weight of the body into it. Re-



The "Joit."

member, when I speak of "putting the force and weight of the body" into a blow, I do not mean that, in a friendly bout, you shall strike with all that strength. But the power should be there, used in moderation, and capable of far greater use if necessary. In the hook the body movement is given more prominence than in the swing, and in the "jolt" most of the force of the blow depends on the co-operation of the body.

This brings me to the "jolt" itself. A swing is delivered with the arm stretched almost to full extent; a book with the arm bent at an angle of about 90 degrees. A jolt is delivered with the arm doubled at an angle of almost 180 degrees, the elbow out from the body. It is always a close-quarter

blow Holding your right arm elbow down, hand up, lead for your sparring partner's jaw, moving the hand less than 12 inches in delivering the blow, but rising on the right toe and throwing the right shoulder forward, to lend

additional reach and power to the lead. In jolting with the left, rise on the right toe again (keeping the left foot flat on the ground in both instances), and bringing forward the left shoulder with the blow.

The shoulder and arm should not move straight forward, but with a slightly circular motion. This puts more force into the folt.

Must Sacrifice Facial Hair. Within the memory of man all the nuncles accredited to Catholic courts have been obliged to sacrifice their beards and mustaches. Those accredited to infidel countries, on the other hand, can allow their facial hair

SMALLEST HOUSE ON LARGE LOT.

ot in all Chleago may be found at 10518 Calhoun avenue, South Deering. This structure has just been completed by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Trow. who at an advanced age are living the happiest kind of life in the one and only home they ever have been able to call their own.

Originally the upper part of the structure was the cab of a photograph car that had been rolled through the



Home Made from a Photograph Car.

country and which had made stands in half the states of the union. The Trows bought the car on wheels for \$90. They rolled it into a corner of a blg coal yard and lived in it for two years. Then the husband, who is in the employ of the Illinois Steel Company, bought a lot on Calhoun avenue, The vehicle was hauled out of the coal yard and backed in on the big lot. There the body of the car was jacked up about six feet and a new story built under it. The original entrance is still accessible, made so by constructing a stairway to what is now the second story,

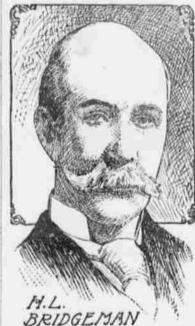
In this little building Mr. and Mrs. Trow have cast to the winds all custom as to interior arrangements. The first room is the kitchen, the parlor and bedroom being in one at the rear. The entire car was originally about 18 feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet high, and these dimensions have neither been increased nor diminished since the cab was holsted off its trucks excepting for the making of the lower floor. The home as it now stands cost the Trows less than \$300, including the lot, which is \$5 feet wide and 125 feet deep.

The happy pair who are occupying this odd little home are both English. Mr. Trow having been born in Stafford shire and the wife in Lancashire. They have been in this country 25 years.

DELEGATE TO ARCTIC CONGRESS

H. L. Bridgman Will Represent United States at Gathering.

New York .- H. L. Bridgman, who has been appointed by the president congress to be held in Europe this



summer, is the publisher of the Brooklyn Standard Union. He has been \*much interested in arctic exploration for many years and was the historian of the Peary expedition of 1894 and in command of the Peary relief expeditions of 1899 and 1901. He was delegate to the arctic congress of 1906 at Brussels.

Ever Do This? A Washington artist was showing a visitor through his rooms one day, pointing out the various objects of peculiar interest, when the caller stopped before an antique clock. which, just at that moment, had struck the half-hour.

"De you know," asked the visitor, "I've often wondered what was the use of a clock that strikes every half-

"Well," said the artist, after a slight pause of reflection, "it has this advantage: If you are lying awake at night and hear it strike one three-half-hours in succession, you know that when you hear it again it will be two o'clock."-Lippincott's Magazine.

Pacific Coast Fishing Industry, The fishing industry of the Pacific coast during 1997 exceeded \$26,000,000 in value, according to the statistics of the Pacific Fisherman. The pack of canned salmon during 1907 for the whole coast was 4,015,169 cases, as compared with 3,817,216 cases in 1996, The pack in Alaska was exceeded in only one other year, that of 1902.

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